COSC 0010 Fundamentals of Computing

Sample Questions Placement Test

1. **UNIVAC is**

   A) Universal Automatic Computer

   B) Universal Array Computer

   C) Unique Automatic Computer

   D) Unvalued Automatic Computer

2. **Microprocessors as switching devices are for which generation computers**

   A) First Generation

   B) Second Generation

   C) Third Generation

   D) Fourth Generation

3. **What is the main difference between a mainframe and a super computer?**

   A) Super computer is much larger than mainframe computers

   B) Super computers are much smaller than mainframe computers

   C) Supercomputers are focused to execute few programs as fast as possible while mainframe uses its power to execute as many programs concurrently

   D) Supercomputers are focused to execute as many programs as possible while mainframe uses its power to execute few programs as fast as possible.

4. **The brain of any computer system is**

   A) ALU

   B) Memory

   C) CPU

   D) Control unit

5. **The two kinds of main memory are:**

   A) Primary and secondary

   B) Random and sequential

   C) ROM and RAM

   D) All of above

6. **CD-ROM is a**

   A) Semiconductor memory

   B) Memory register

C) Magnetic memory

D) None of above

7. The ALU of a computer responds to the commands coming from

A) Primary memory

B) Control section

C) External memory

D) Cache memory

8. **The output quality of a printer is measured by**

A) Dot per sq. inch

B) Dot per inch

C) Dots printed per unit time

D) All of the above

9. **Which of the following was a special purpose computer?**

A) ABC

B) ENIAC

C) EDVAC

D) All of the above

10. **What was the computer invented by Attanasoff and Clifford?**

A) Mark I

B) ABC

C) Z3

D) None of above

11. **A physical connection between the microprocessor memory and other parts of the microcomputer is known as**

A) Path

B) Address bus

C) Route

D) All of the above

12. **Which of the following is not an input device?**

A) OCR

B) Optical scanners

C) Voice recognition device

D) COM (Computer Output to Microfilm)

13. **The accuracy of the floating-point numbers representable in two 16-bit words of a computer is approximately**

A) 16 digits

B) 6 digits

C) 9 digits

D) All of above

14. **modern electronic computer is a machine that is meant for**

A) Doing quick mathematical calculations

B) Input, storage, manipulation and outputting of data

C) Electronic data processing

D) Performing repetitive tasks accurately

15. **Which of the following produces the best quality graphics reproduction?**

A) Laser printer

B) Ink jet printer

C) Plotter

D) Dot matrix printer

16. **Which of the following is not processing?**

A) arranging

B) manipulating

C) calculating

D) gathering

17. **Software in computer**

A) Enhances the capabilities of the hardware machine

B) Increase the speed of central processing unit

C) Both of above

D) None of above

18. **What is the responsibility of the logical unit in the CPU of a computer?**

A) To produce result

B) To compare numbers

C) To control flow of information

D) To do math's works

19. **Abacus was the first**

A) electronic computer

B) mechanical computer

C) electronic calculator

D) mechanical calculator

20. **A set of flip flops integrated together is called ____**

    A) Counter

    B) Adder

    C) Register

    D) None of the above

21. **People often call _____ as the brain of computer system**

    A) Control Unit

    B) Arithmetic Logic Unit

    C) Central Processing Unit

    D) Storage Unit

22. **Which is used for manufacturing chips?**

    A) Bus

    B) Control unit

    C) Semiconductors

    D) A and b only

23. **Which generation of computer is still under development**

    A) Fourth Generation

    B) Fifth Generation

    C) Sixth Generation

    D) Seventh Generation

24. **Which is considered a direct entry input device?**

    A) Optical scanner

    B) Mouse and digitizer

    C) Light pen

    D) All of the above

25. **A set of information that defines the status of resources allocated to a process is**

    A) Process control

    B) ALU

    C) Register Unit

    D) Process description

26. **From which generation operating systems were developed?**

    A) First

    B) Second

C) Third

D) Fourth

27. **Properly arranged data is called**

    A) Field

    B) Words

    C) Information

    D) File

28. **A computer consists of**

    A) A central processing unit

    B) A memory

    C) Input and output unit

    D) All of the above

29. **Multi user systems provided cost savings for small business because they use a single processing unit to link several**

    A) Personal computers

    B) Workstations

    C) Dumb terminals

    D) Mainframes

30. **What are the three decisions making operations performed by the ALU of a computer?**

    A) Grater than

    B) Less than

    C) Equal to

    D) All of the above

31. **The word processing task associated with changing the appearance of a document is**

    A) Editing

    B) Writing

    C) Formatting

    D) All of above

32. **Which of the following is the first computer to use Stored Program Concept?**

    A) UNIVAC

    B) ENIAC

    C) EDSAC

    D) None of above

33. **A byte consists of**

A) One bit

B) Four bits

C) Eight bits

D) Sixteen bits

34. **Data is a collection of**

(a) facts and entities relevant to the user

(b) raw material

(c)numbers and alphabets

(d) input material for a computer

35. **The central processing unit**

(a) is operated from the control panel

(b)is controlled by the input data

(c) controls the storage unit

(d) controls all input, output and   processing

36. **Which of the following does not represent an I/O device ?**

(a) speaker and beeps

(b) plotter

(c) joystick

(d) ALU

37. **Storage of 1 KB means the following number of bytes :**

(a) 1000

(b) 964

(c) 1024

(d) 1064

38. **Computer's main memory is also called**

(a) primary memory

(b) secondary memory

(c) auxiliary memory

(d) Firmware

39. **The control unit of the computer**

(a) Controls flow and manipulation of data

(b) sends control signals

(c) Executes the program

(d) all of the above

40. **Which of the following are parts of the CPU ?**

   (a) ALU

   (b) memory

   (c) control unit

   (d) printer

41. **The purpose of an application program is to:**

   (a) convert program written in high level language to machine level language

   (b) meet specific user's needs

   (c) allow the operating system to control resources better

   (d) make equipment run better

42. **Cache memory is a portion of**

   (a) static RAM (SRAM)

   (b) dynamic RAM (DRAM)

   (c) ROM

   (d) EPROM

43. **Which is not an example of language processors**

   (a) Interpreter

   (b) Compiler

   (c) Assembler

   (d) Transistor

44. **Which of the following is not hardware ?**

   (a) Hard disk

   (b) Printer

   (c) Keyboard

   (d) **Assembler**

45. **Modem stands for**

   (a) Modulator and demodulator

   (b) Modulator input device

   (c) Modulator Output Device

   (d) Modern device for Internet

46. **Which of the following is an example of non-volatile memory?**

   (a) RAM

   (b) ROM

   (c) LSI

   (d) VLSI

47.Which of the following is a unit of measurement used with computer system?

  (a) byte

  (b) megabyte

  (c) gigabyte

  (d) All of the above

48.Which of the following statements is false?

  (a) secondary storage is non volatile

  (b) primary storage is volatile

  (c) when the computer is turned off, data and instructions stored in primary

  storage are erased.

  (d) None of the above

49.Control unit is called the …………………..of a computer.

  (a) Heart

  (b) Nerve Centre or brain

  (c) Primary Memory

  (d) All of the above

50.soft copy is produced on ………. And hard copy is produced on …..

  (VDU/Monitor)/ Paper

51.The symbol 0 & 1 are called ……………

  Bit

52.A …….. is a combination of 4 bits.

  Nibble

53. The two most common secondary storage devices are ……………..

  Floppy Disk and Hard Disk

54. Which is the example of a utility program?

  (a) Virus Scanner

  (b) Timer Control

  (c) DBMS

  (d) RDBMS

55.The base of a hexadecimal number system is

  (a) 2

  (b) 8

  (c) 16

  (d) 10

56. The decimal system is composed of ……..numerals or symbols.

   (a) 10

  (b) 16

  (c) 9

  (d) 0 & 1

57. LSB stands for …………………and MSB stands for ……………..

   Least significant bit , most significant bit

58. 2's complement of a number is calculated by adding 1 to its

   (a) 1's

  (b) 2's

  (c) LSB

  (d) MSB

59. The binary number system (base 2) is composed of 2 unique symbols

  (a) 1's and 2's **(b) 0 & 1** (c) 2 and 8 (d) 10 and 16

60. ASCII stands for

   (a) American Standard code for information interchange

  (b) Advanced script code for information interchange

  (c) Advanced system configuration of internet information

  (d) American system for script in internet information

61. The most common number system in digital representation are……..

  ………….. …….. ………

   Decimal, binary ,octal and hexadecimal

62. Which computer is mainly used in application like weather forecasting, nuclear science research .

  (a) micro computer

   (b) mini computer

   (c) mainframe computer

   (d) super computer

63. The digital computer does not work upon

  (a) discontinuous data

  (b) discrete quantities

   (c) physical quantities

  (d) all of these

64. Laptop computers also called as

    (a) notebook

   (b) LCD

   (c) PDAs

  (e) noe of these

65. Which programmable computers are used as notepads, scheduling systems, and address books.

    (a) Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs)

    (b) Liquid Crystal Display (LCD)

    (c) Optical Character Reader (OCR)

    (d) Embedded computer

66. Computer is genius but brainless why?

    (a) It has no IQ

    (b) It does not hold memory

    (c) no speed

    (d) no versatility

67. Which is not an Example of Operating system

    (a) Photoshop

   (b) MS DOS

   (c) Unix

   (d) Linux

   (e) Ms Windows

68. Software represents the set of programs that govern

    (a) the operation of language processor

    (b) that runs window

    (c) that controls the flow of data

    (d) the operation of a computer system

69. The basic difference between Interpreter and Compiler is

    (a) Interpreter converts entire high level language program into one go

    (b) Interpreter converts high level language program line by line

    (c) It converts assembly language into machine language

    (d) None of these

70. Some most popular graphics, multimedia and presentation packages are

    (a) CorelDraw, Macromedia, Director, PowerPoint

    (b) Basic, Visual Basic and Java

    (c) Windows, Mcafee and DTP

(d) HTML,DHTML, XML and Dreamweaver

71.The primary job of the operating system of a computer is to

(a) command resources

(b) be user friendly

(c) provide utilities

(d) All of the above

72.The operating system of a computer serves as a software interface between the user and

(a) hardware

(b) peripheral

(c)memory

(d) screen

73.Which of the following is an example of computer software?

(a) Impact Printer

(b) Console

(c) Payroll Package

(d) OCR

74.Which type of software is designed to perform specific personal, business, or scientific processing tasks?

(a) system

(b) applications

(c) GUI

(d) Compiler

75.Which software takes control of computer system on startup?

(a)Compiler

(b) Operating System

(c) Application Software

(d) All of these

76.GUI stands for

(a) Graphics user's Instruction

(b) Graphics User Interface

(c) Global User Interface

(d) Graphics utilities Interface

77.GUI is used as an interface between

   (a) Hardware & Software

   (b) Man & Machine

   (c) Software and user

   (d) None of the above

78.   **…………is considered as a File Manager in Windows**

   (a) Internet Explorer

   (b) Windows Explorer

   (c) File Manager

   (d) None

79.A file deleted from A: in Windows goes to ………………

   (a) Recycle Bin

   (b) My Computer

   (c) Windows Explorer

   (d) Permanently deleted

80. Web-site is a collection of

     (a) HTML documents

     (b) Graphics files

     (c) audio and video files

     (d) all of the above

81. Internet is governed by

   (a) I& B

   (b) IETF

   (c)InterNIC

   (d) None of these

82. Which of the following protocols is used for WWW ?

     (a) ftp

     (b) http

     (c) w3c

     (d) none of these

83. In URL, http://www.yahoo.com/pr/main.htm, which component identifies

   the protocol or type of the server ?

     (a) http

     (b) www.pacein.com

     (c) /pr/main.htm (d) none

84. The first network that planted the seeds of internet was

    (a) ARPANET

    (b) NSFnet

    (c)Vnet

    (d) Inet

85. The communication protocol used by the Internet is

    (a) HTTP

    (b) WWW

    (c) TCP/IP

    (d) All of the above

86. The first page that you normally view at a web site is its:

    (a) Home page

    (b) Master page

    (c)First Page

    (d) Banner page

87. While sending a file or message on the internet , it is firstly divided into very small parts known as:

    (a) Point

    (b) Packet

    (c) Particle

    (d) none of these

88. Which part of TCP/IP is responsible for dividing a file or message into very small parts at the source computer ?

    (a) **TCP**

    (b) IP

    (c) both

    (d)none

89. Reassembling of the received packets is done at recipient computer by

    (a) IP

    (b) TCP

    (c) both

    (d) none

90. A program or software to navigate the world wide web.

(a) Internet

(b) Sever

(c)Browser

(d) none of these

91. Copying a file from a remote computer to your local computer is called

(a) Uploading

(b)downloading

(c) Surfing

(d) Conferencing

92. Net surfing is a term used for which of the following tasks ?

(a) Sending mails

(b) Posting messages

(c) Exploring web

(d) None of these

93. In an email address, the character following '@' character represent

(a) User name

(b) E-mail Recipient

(c) Domain name

(d) None of these

94. A software that searches through a database of webpage for particular information, is known as

(a) Web Browser

(b) E-mail client

(c)Usenet

(d) Search Engine

95. Online textual talk (real time talk) is called ………..

(a) Video Conferencing

(b)Telephony

(c) Text Phone

(d) Chat

96. The name of first web browser is

(a) Netscape Navigator

(b) NCSA MOSAIC

(c) Internet Explorer

97. FTP expands to

     (a) Frame to Pictures

     (b) File Talk Protocol

     (c) File Transfer Protocol

     (d) None of these

98. Which of the following is the name of online community bulletin board ?

     (a) Discussion

     (b) FTP

     (c) Telnet

     (d)News Group

99. The online worldwide conversation, known as forum , is also called:

     (a) FTP

     (b) Telnet

     (c) Usenet

     (d) All of these

100.   Which is the type of network?

     (a) LAN

     (b) WAN

     (c) MAN

     (d) all of these

101.   Internet is also known as

     (a) Packet switched network

     (b) Long haul network

     (c) International network

     (d) all of these

102.   Which network is best suitable for compact area such as an office building or a campus and is owned by the organization.

     (a) **LAN**

     (b) MAN

     (c) WAN

     (d) none of these

103.   The topology with highest reliability is

(a) bus topology

(b) star topology

(c) ring topology

(d) mesh topology

104.   203.127.54.9 is the example of

(a) IP addressing system

(b) DNS

(c)letter addressing system

105.In order to search for information on the internet, you would open the following program:

A. Email

B. Browser

C. Hard Drive

D. Spreadsheet

106.A _____ is a computer that responds to a browser's request for a page and delivers the page to the Web browser through the Internet.

A. Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)

B. HTML tag

C. Web server

D. TCP/IP.

107.What is the status of the modem in the preceding diagram?

A. Modem has no power

B. Modem has no connection

C. Modem has traffic

D. Modem has no traffic

108. _____ are networks that connect people within a company to each other and to the company network.

a. Internets

b. Intranets

c. Extranets

d. Compunets

109. In which year was the World Wide Web created?

A   1974

B   1984

C   1994

D   2004

110. A Network uses a star topology if

(A) Computers are arranged in a closed loop.

(B) All computers attach to a central point.

(C) All computers attach to a single long cable.

 (D) Computers attach to multiple hierarchical cables.